

Ch. 1 Reading Guide: New World Beginnings (pg. 4-22)**Learning Targets:**

Target #1: I can identify key characteristics of native societies among a variety of North American regions before European contact; And list numerous exchanges and impacts that resulted from the Columbian Exchange between the Old World and New World.

Target #2: I can compare and contrast among various regional native societies of North America before European contact; Explain the impacts of the Columbian Exchange; And compare different world views of Europeans, Africans, and natives as they came in contact with one another.

Big Ideas:

- Native American societies were complex prior to European contact
- Varying environmental conditions created regional differences among native groups
- The Columbian Exchange drastically changed the economies and societies of both Old World and New
- Contact between natives and Europeans challenged both groups' worldviews.

Prediction Statement (50 words or less): What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

Key Questions:**Peopling the Americas + The Earliest Americans (pg. 5-10)**

Know: Inca, Aztec, Cahokia, maize

1. List a variety of characteristics of early American groups that would support the claim that early American populations should be categorized as civilizations.

Indirect 'Discoverers' of the New World (pg. 9-11)

2. Briefly describe what life was like for the following North American regions: (refer to map on pg. 9)

- A. Northwest
- B. Southwest
- C. Great Plains
- D. Southeast
- E. Northeast

<p><u>Indirect ‘Discoverers’ of the New World (pg. 10-11)</u> Know: Crusades, Silk Road, Indian Ocean Trade Networks</p> <p>3. Briefly explain how the following contributed to the ‘discovery’ of the Americas by Europeans:</p> <p>A. The Crusades (~1100-1300) B. Muslim traders</p>	
<p><u>Columbus Comes Upon a New World (pg. 14)</u> Know: Christopher Columbus, Trans-Atlantic Trade System</p> <p>4. Briefly describe the role of each of the following continents in establishing an interdependent global economic system as a result of increased European traffic to the New World.</p> <p>A. Africa B. The Americas (North & South) C. Europe</p>	
<p><u>When Worlds Collide (pg. 14-15)</u> Know: Columbian Exchange</p> <p>5. Why did European & African populations see a dramatic increase after Europe’s “discovery” of the Americas?</p> <p>6. How did the horse change Native American societies?</p> <p>7. What happened to native populations in the Americas as a result of contact with European groups?</p>	
<p><u>Conquest of Mexico & Peru (pg. 15-19)</u> Know: Encomienda, Bartolome de Las Casas, Hernan Cortes, Francisco Pizarro</p> <p>8. How was <i>encomienda</i> an example of imposing old world culture on natives of the new world?</p> <p>9. Briefly describe how European conquest in the Americas changed the economies of Europe?</p> <p>10. Besides death & destruction, how else did European contact change native populations?</p>	

<p><u>Exploration & Imperial Rivalry (p. 20-21)</u> Know: Battle of Acoma, Pope's Rebellion, Catholic missionaries</p> <p>11. In what ways did native populations resist Spanish colonization, and what were the effects? Give examples.</p> <p>12. While the Spaniards are often remembered for the death and destruction that resulted from their conquest (Black Legend), in what ways can such conquest be remembered in a positive light (if any)?</p>	
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Summary Exit Ticket:

Cause & Effect: (3 parts)

#1. Analyze a cause, using historical context, of Spanish exploration (and eventually colonization) to the New World in the late 15th century and early 16th century.

#2. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to European societies in the Old World.

#3. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to AmerIndian societies in the New World.
